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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/763,393	01/26/2004	Richard L. Veech	604-707	4584
23117 7 NIXON & VAN	7590 01/08/2007 IDERHYE, PC	EXAMINER		
901 NORTH GLEBE ROAD, 11TH FLOOR			THOMAS, TIMOTHY P	
ARLINGTON, VA 22203			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1609	
SHORTENED STATUTORY	PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
31 DA	AYS	01/08/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

	· ·	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary		10/763,393	VEECH, RICHARD L.				
		Examiner	Art Unit				
		Timothy P. Thomas	1609				
-	The MAILING DATE of this communication app						
Period fo	or Reply						
WHIC - Exte after - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. Operiod for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period were to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing ed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status							
1)[Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 Ja	nuary 2004.					
	This action is FINAL . 2b) This action is non-final.						
3)□	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.							
Dispositi	on of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-31</u> is/are pending in the application.							
•	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
	5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)	6) Claim(s) is/are rejected.						
7)	7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8)⊠	8) Claim(s) 1-31 are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.						
Applicati	on Papers		•				
_	The specification is objected to by the Examine	r					
•	10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.						
,	Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).							
11)	11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority u	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of:							
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.							
	2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No						
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage							
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).							
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.							
Attachmen		_					
	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D					
3) 🔲 Infor	nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) r No(s)/Mail Date	5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:					

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-31 are pending.

Election/Restrictions

- 1. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:
 - I. Claims 1, 2, 4-18, 28, drawn to a method of treating a patient, classified in class 514, subclass 557, for example.
 - II. Claim 3, drawn to a method of treating a cell, classified in class 514, subclass 557, for example.
 - III. Claims 19-22, 30, drawn to a compound, classified in class 560, subclass 1.
 - IV. Claims 23, 24, 29, drawn to a foodstuff, classified in class 426, subclass531.
 - V. Claims 25-27, drawn to a method for synthesis, classified in class 585, subclass 515.
 - VI. Claim 31, drawn to a composition, classified in class 514, subclass 460.
- 2. The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:

 Inventions III, IV, VI and I are related as product (III, IV, VI) and process of use
- (I). The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially

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different process of using that product. See MPEP § 806.05(h). In the instant case the products of Groups III, IV and VI can be used in materially different processes from the treatments of Group I. For instance, ketones are used as stabilizers in perfumes and paints, triesters are used in industrial processes, such as plasticizers for polymer resins, and oligomers may be used in the study of metal ion complexation reactions. All of these are materially different from treatment methods of Group I, which must be in vivo.

Inventions I, II and V are directed to related processes. The related inventions are distinct if the (1) the inventions as claimed are either not capable of use together or can have a materially different design, mode of operation, function, or effect; (2) the inventions do not overlap in scope, i.e., are mutually exclusive; and (3) the inventions as claimed are not obvious variants. See MPEP § 806.05(j). In the instant case, the inventions as claimed have different modes of operation. I is a method for treatment of patients, for use in vivo and II is a treatment method for use in vitro, whereas IV is a method for synthesis of compounds that may be used in the treatment methods. The mode of operation is distinct from treatment methods, as illustrated by the different class/subclass. Furthermore, the inventions as claimed do not encompass overlapping subject matter and there is nothing of record to show them to be obvious variants.

Inventions II, III, IV, V and VI are directed to related products and a process. The related inventions are distinct if the (1) the inventions as claimed are either not capable of use together or can have a materially different design, mode of operation, function, or effect; (2) the inventions do not overlap in scope, i.e., are mutually exclusive; and (3) the inventions as claimed are not obvious variants. See MPEP § 806.05(j). In the instant

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case, the inventions as claimed do not overlap in scope. Each of the inventions is distinct, and represents a different area of art, as illustrated by the different classifications. Furthermore, the inventions as claimed do not encompass overlapping subject matter and there is nothing of record to show them to be obvious variants.

Because these inventions are independent or distinct for the reasons given above and there would be a serious burden on the examiner if restriction is not required because the inventions require a different field of search (see MPEP § 808.02), restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

Election of Species

3. This application contains claims directed to the following patentably distinct species many different compounds are identified throughout Groups I-VI. The species are independent or distinct because they have obtained a distinct classification in the art. For instance, the carboxylic acids D-β-hydroxybutyric acid and acetoacetate, when used in body-treating methods and compositions are classified in class 514, subclass 557. 1,3-butandiol, a dihydroxy alcohol, is classified in class 514, subclass 738. Esters, such as those in claims 11 & 19, are classified in class 514, subclass 506. The gene in claim 23 is classified in class 536, subclass 23.1. The cyclic oligimers are classified in class 514, subclass 460 or class 549, subclass 267. Each of these compounds is distinct and has different properties.

Applicant is required under 35 U.S.C. 121 to elect a single disclosed species for prosecution on the merits to which the claims shall be restricted if no generic claim is finally held to be allowable.

In addition, if applicant selects Invention I above, applicant is also required to elect a single disorder or disease for prosecution on the merits from those that are claimed: epilepsy, diabetes, inability to metabolize glucose, memory loss in ageing, neurotoxic peptides or proteins or genetic abnormality. Although there may be some relationship between them each of these diseases/conditions are distinct from one another.

Applicant is advised that a reply to this requirement must include an identification of the species that is elected consonant with this requirement, and a listing of all claims readable thereon, including any claims subsequently added. An argument that a claim is allowable or that all claims are generic is considered nonresponsive unless accompanied by an election.

Upon the allowance of a generic claim, applicant will be entitled to consideration of claims to additional species which depend from or otherwise require all the limitations of an allowable generic claim as provided by 37 CFR 1.141. If claims are added after the election, applicant must indicate which are readable upon the elected species.

MPEP § 809.02(a).

4. Because these inventions are independent or distinct for the reasons given above and there would be a serious burden on the examiner if restriction is not required because the inventions have acquired a separate status in the art due to their

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recognized divergent subject matter, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

Notice of Possible Rejoinder

- 5. The examiner has required restriction between product and process claims.

 Where applicant elects claims directed to the product, and the product claims are subsequently found allowable, withdrawn process claims that depend from or otherwise require all the limitations of the allowable product claim will be considered for rejoinder.

 All claims directed to a nonelected process invention must require all the limitations of an allowable product claim for that process invention to be rejoined.
- 6. In the event of rejoinder, the requirement for restriction between the product claims and the rejoined process claims will be withdrawn, and the rejoined process claims will be fully examined for patentability in accordance with 37 CFR 1.104. Thus, to be allowable, the rejoined claims must meet all criteria for patentability including the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 101, 102, 103 and 112. Until all claims to the elected product are found allowable, an otherwise proper restriction requirement between product claims and process claims may be maintained. Withdrawn process claims that are not commensurate in scope with an allowable product claim will not be rejoined. See MPEP § 821.04(b). Additionally, in order to retain the right to rejoinder in accordance with the above policy, applicant is advised that the process claims should be amended during prosecution to require the limitations of the product claims. Failure to do so may result in a loss of the right to rejoinder. Further, note that the prohibition against double

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patenting rejections of 35 U.S.C. 121 does not apply where the restriction requirement is withdrawn by the examiner before the patent issues. See MPEP § 804.01.Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Timothy P. Thomas whose telephone number is (703) 272-8994. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 7:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. and on alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Wang can be reached on (571) 272-0811. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

ANDREW WANG

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